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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
9	AT TACOMA	
10	PATRICK K GIBSON,	
11	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. 3:17-CV-05187-RBL-DWC
12	v.	ORDER DENYING MOTION
13	G. STEVEN HAMMOND, DALE FETROE, EDITH KROHA,	
14	Defendants.	
15	The District Court has referred this 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action to United States Magistrate	
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17	Judge David W. Christel. Presently before the Court is Plaintiff Patrick K. Gibson's "Motion for	
18	Injunctive Order Against Defendant Edith Kroha and Representative Counsel Daniel Judge"	
19	("Motion"). Dkt. 21. In the Motion, Plaintiff requests the Court compel non-perjured discovery	
20	responses. <i>Id.</i> Plaintiff also asks that the Court refer the matter of whether Defendant Kroha	
21	committed perjury in her interrogatory responses to the United States Attorney for the Western	
22	District of Washington. Id. As Plaintiff is requesting the Court compel different discovery	

responses, the Court interprets the Motion as a motion to compel, not a motion for injunctive

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relief.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Order Pursuant to Amended General Order 09-16, entered on June 6, 2017, states: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

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After review of the Motion and relevant record, the Court concludes Plaintiff failed to comply with Rule 37. Further, the Court declines to refer this matter to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington. Accordingly, the Motion (Dkt. 21) is denied.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a)(1):

. . . On notice to other parties and all affected persons, a party may move for an order compelling disclosure or discovery. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make disclosure or discovery in an effort to obtain it without court action.

See also Dkt. 17; LCR 37(a)(1). Additionally, the Mandatory Pretrial Discovery and Scheduling

A good faith effort to confer with a party or person not making a disclosure or discovery requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference. If unable to resolve their differences, the party filing the discovery motion must, either within the motion to compel or in a separate affidavit attached to the motion to compel, list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. If the moving party fails to include such a certification, the court may deny the motion without addressing the merits of the dispute.

Dkt. 17, p. 4.

Here, Plaintiff is moving for a Court order compelling Defendant Kroha to amend her interrogatory answers because he believes the answers are incorrect. See Dkt. 21, 23. Plaintiff, however, failed to certify he conferred or attempted to confer with Defendants' counsel regarding the discovery dispute. See id. While Plaintiff sent letters to Defendants' counsel regarding the interrogatory response in question, Plaintiff did not indicate he was attempting to confer with counsel regarding any dispute. See Dkt. 21, pp. 18-19. Further, Plaintiff has not certified that a telephonic or in-person conference occurred or was requested. See Dkt. 21, 23. Therefore, Plaintiff has not complied with Rule 37 or the Mandatory Pretrial Discovery and Scheduling Order Pursuant to Amended General Order 09-16.

The Court also declines to refer a factual discovery dispute to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington. If Plaintiff believes a crime has been committed, he may contact the appropriate authorities. As Plaintiff has not complied with Rule 37 and as the Court will not refer this matter to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington for criminal investigation, the Motion (Dkt. 21) is denied. Dated this 28th day of November, 2017. United States Magistrate Judge